An instance of this is found in the fact, as stated here, that an order for 10,000 breech-loaders has been given by the Swiss Government to a large from in the United States, which has engaged to execute the contract in a fabulously short time.

which has engaged to execute the contract in a sabulously short time.

A lance arrival of goods for the Exhibition is noted at the port of Havre from Sweden. They consist of a considerable number of articles for the inside of the palace, the glass causes for the same, made at Stockholm, and some model Swedish cottages to be creeted in the park. Seven Swedish workmen have arrived by the vessel which brings them, who are to creet the buildings in the park, and subsequently to arrange the goods for show in the palice. Two small steamers have also come ever, similar to the steamers used for passenger traffic on the lakes of Stockholm. The goods are to be placed on beard lighters, and tawas us the Seine by these steamers. They will this be landed directly in front of the Champa de Mars. It is stated that the steamers will remain during the Exhibition, and run on the Seine with the other French passenger transcers.

A notice had been some time ago published informing somes out more officially and pointedly on the subject. It says: "The Emperor and the Empress have again supressed their intention of not allowing any object sent to the Universal Exhibition of 1867 to be placed under their pairouage."
It is known that the Monarch of the Deep, the Great

Kastern, has been taken by a French Company, at the bead of which is Mr. Despeches, and is to be freighted for running between New-York and Brest during the head of which is all of the New-York and Brest during the exhibition. She has accommodations for 3,500 passengers, and is expected to make the run considerably within nine days. The partisans of Cherbourg as a point of departure and arrival for Transatlantic steamers, assert that this port is more advantageous than Brest, not only on account of its shorter distance from

His Holines- Pins IX, intends to put in an appearance His Holines Pins IX. intends to put in an appearance at the Exhibitic. He has ordered copies of some works—the names of which are as yet a secret—to be printed expressly for the occasion by the printing catablishment of the Propaganda, that great arsenal of the thunders of the Church. From Gatholicity to spain the transition is not violent. I bear that among the works of art, in the Spaniah department will be exhibited the model of the modument by Marin Baldon, created by Spain to the memory of Christoper Columbus.

Speaking of the outlay made comparatively throughout Europe upon military armaments, and upon writers of

Speaking of the outley made comparatively throughout Europe upon military armaments, and upon writers of public utility, the journal La Liberté, edited by the well-known Emile de Gigardin, states that "in time of peace Europe maintains an effective force of 3,815,847 soldiers. The maintenance of the different armies forming that number costs \$700,000,000 per annum, which is 32 per cent of the total expenditure of the different governments. With that sum devoted to works of peace! Europe might add yearly 12,000 miles of railway to her net work. The same journal states that in the United States the annual receipts from railways amount to \$500,000,000, which, admitting the population of the United States and of France to be about the same, is something like twice and a half-times the expenditure per head more in the former country than in the latter.

try than in the latter.

The right of publishing an English version of the authenticated catalogue of the Universal Exhibition has been purchased of M. Dentur by Mesers, Johnson & Son.

Lunderstand that arrangements have been concluded with

rest habites on the Empower for innecessites admitted to the Control of the two the Homes hastness as the most present, and the Control of the two the Homes hastness as the most present, and the Homes and Parish and the Homes and the Homes

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.
ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

ATHERDAY COMPANIES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARTS EXHIBITION.

**THE PARTS EXHI The control of the co

prerchant of Matamoros, acting as interpreter for Canalos A drive of half an hour brought the parry to a ranchalos

edo's camp. Gen. Sedgwick went in person for Gen. Escobedo whe Gen. Sedgwick went in person for Gen. Escobedo wherefused to see Canalos. An hour was great in endeavoring to get them tegether, and finally he succeeded, and the two chiefteins, the one a usuper and an outaw and the other a regain representative of the Juarez Gevernment and a General in its army, were face to face. For an hoursthey talked and gesticulated, Escobedo instaining that his orders were to take Maiamoros and to eand Canales to Chrimahus for trial. Canales insisted that Juarez had no right to force a Governor upon the people of the State of Taumalipas against their will, and without giving them an opportunity to vote, and moreover he felt assured that if he surroundered to Escobedo he would be shot instantly. No understanding could be arrived at as both were determined to carry out their orders and plans. After the conference was ended the party returned to this city, and of course (Gen. Sedgwick's good intentions were enthely frustrated in that quarter.

On Manday reports were significant that Escobedo were

understanding could be arrived at as both were determined to carry out their orders and plans. After the conference was ended the party returned to this city, and of course Gen. Sedgwick's good intentions were enthely frustated in that quarter.

On Monday reports were circulated that Escobedo was not pleased with the acts of Sedgwick and that Cortinas was in a towering rage and threatened to cross the river below Brownsyille and play one of his old tricks on the Texans. A Home Gaurd was instantly organized under Col. J. S. Ford and every preparation made to recoive him. Another rumor came that Cadhas had sont a commission to Escobedo agreeing to settle the difficulty with him provided he would join with him and drive the d-American off Mexican soil, as they had only crossed over to establish themselves, and were never to return until the Orlied States flag waved over the whole Republic. Things were terribly mixed. Capt. Osbon was ordered by the United States authorities to protect the Chinach and defend her against Canales should be attempt to drive out the United States arthorities to protect the Chinach and defend be against Canales should be attempt to drive out the United States troops. Accordingly, he repaired on hoard and pointed her gaus toward to red leading from Matameres to Santa Cruz.

A commission consisting of Lient. B. Drew and Mr. J. Sherican were sent out to Escabedo's camp to arrange the pending deficulties. Gen. Sedgwick assured Escobedo of the centinued friendship of the United States fovernment to him and the Justez Government; that he considered himself as mornily holding Matameros under the terms of Col. Canales' surrender, but that it was formal housing purpose as regarded the forces of Gen. Escobedo, requesting Gen. Escobedo to notify the United States forces to retire when the attack was made by Gen. Escobedo, requesting Gen. Escobedo to red the detachment to report his presence to Gen. Escobedo, requesting Gen. Escobedo to red the detachment to report his presence to Gen. Escobedo acce

Mr. Guzman and Col. Charles, who acted as interpreter.
Sedgwick then reassured Escobedo of his desire to ald
him, and stated he desired that Escobedo and Canales have
another interview. With Gen. Sedgwick's approval Capt.
Osbon then interpreted Sedgwick's ideas and derires so
that before the close of the hour he had brought about
quite a change in Escobedo's feelings, and arounged everything so that there could not be any more misunderstand-

fining so that there could not be any more misunderstandings.

Osbon was now instructed to go to Matamoros to have
a conference with Canales. Lieut, Barton Drew, A. A. A.
General of the Sub-District, was directed to accompany
him, so as to protect him by his presence. Mounting
horses, the two rode at hot speed up to the plaza. Capt.
McIntyre was informed of the object of their visit and as
once sent for Canales and Mr. Walsh as intespreter.
Canales arrived in a few minutes, accompanied by a very
large staff. Capt. Osbon informed him that a secret conference was desired, and instead of having his numerous
staff present at the interview, each side should represent
man for man. Accordingly, there were only eight persons
present.

man for man. Accordingly, there were only eight persons present.

Osbon defended the position thus: He came to Mexico to fight the French, and knew nothing of State quarrels, and being in the confidence of Sedgwick and Escobedo, he had been commissioned to do this work. Canales was pleased with this, and fels gratified that a true Moxicax was adding them in arranging their difficulties. An arrangement was made by Canales to meet Escobedo that night in front of Fort Monterey, at any time after, it o'clock. Each General was to be accompanied by one adjutant, and both parties were to be under the protection of the United States flag. The signal was the sounding of the parties by Escobedo's trumpeters. This being arranged, Osbon then unofficially stated to Canales the true condition of affairs. One thing was certain, Escobedo was have Matamoros. His choice lay between surrender to Escobedo or Sedgwick. It is natural enough to suppose that he would rather hand his sword to a countryman than to a foreigner.

to Escobedo or Sedgwick. It is natural enough to suppose that he would rather hand his sword to a countryman than to a foreigner.

Leaving Canales, Osbon hurried to Sedgwick, and was instructed to proceed without delay to Escobedo, and inform him of the arrangement of the meeting. It was 10 minutes before 11 p. m. when the party, which had been increased by an escort of cavalry, arrived at the river's bank opposite Escobedo's camp, three miles from Sedgwick's headquarters. Crossing in a little boot, they were conducted to the headquarters building, but found con. Escobedo was at the front about three miles distant. Mounting Mexican horses, Osbon, Drew, and two staff officers of Escobedo, started at full speed for the advance lines. On arriving, the results of the interview with Canales were stated, and in a few minutes the "parley" sounded, and the two chieffans met. Canales came into camp, was well received, and by 35 o'clock on Saturday morning they had come to terms and a nutual understanding.

Capt. Osbon was instructed to inform Gen. Sedgwick that Gen. Escobedo and Col. Canales had arranged all difficulties, and that as soon as possible Gen. Barrosabel would take possession of the fortifications, and that Escobedo would march his army in about 10 o'clock a. in. Obon then stipulated that the United States troops be left undisturbed in the Plaza and at Santa Cruz until such times as Gen. Sedgwick should notify him. This was sented to.

As fast as spur and whip could urge the horses the Cond-

sented to.

As fast as spur and whip could urge the horses the Commissioner hurried back to Sedgwick's headquarters, and laying the facts before him, a staff officer was dispatched to Capt. Melniyro to notify him of the event. The troops of Escobedo entered the works and city according to

of Escobedo entered the works and city according of agreement.

Darring the day Cortinas entered and took possession of the lower forts, Escobedo occupying the upper ones. In the afternoon Capt, McIntyre withdrew his plazacquard and took down the American flag; a small force was-left at Santa Crus to gnard the-pontoon bridge. By 3 o'clock Matamoros was in full possession of Escobedo.

At five o'clock Gen. Sedgwick visited Escobedo. The meeting was seemingly pleasant, but there can be as doubt that the Mexican Generals, Chiefs, officers, soldiers, and people entertain bitter feelings against Sedgwick. His course has been very, very strange; many think him crusy.

His course has been very, very arrange; many think asserange.

Mr. Sheridan is entitled to much credit for his conduct, having done everything in his power to grard the interest of the United States, and at the same time to sotile the matter to the attafaction of the Juarez Government.

Capt. Oabon is nearly used up through sheer exhaustion. His labors have been severe, and Gens. Escobedo and Hariosabal sent their warmest thanks to him to-day for the valuable services he has rendered the Juarez Government. Though not being able to take part in the military operations, he was able to act in a diplomatic capacity, which resulted in bringing this terrible tangle to a somewhal satisfactory termination.

Everything is quiet in Matamores. Escobedo, with a major portion of the troops, will leave for the interior in about ten shave.